

6 (21)
THE
Miserable Case
OF
Poor Old England,
FAIRLY STATED;
IN A
LETTER
TO A
MEMBER

Of the Honourable
House of Commons.
OR,

The most Powerful and Convincing Reasons, why the
E——r, the D——h, the rest of the A——s, the late
Ministry, and the Low-Church, are against making a
General Peace with France; and all the main Ob-
jections in Opposition to it, fairly Answered.

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S I R,

SINCE all our main Discourse is for Peace on the one side, and many are mightily pushing forward a War on the other; it is high Time to say something in Vindication of such true English Patriots as are mightily desirous of Peace, I mean for the Landed-Men, the Men of Substance and of Bulk, that are likely at all Times to feel and bear the Burthen of an Unnecessary, Expensive, and Bloody War.

And to what End is it carried on, is it not merely to gratify the felonious Humours of a Company of Plunderers of the Nation? Do they not at this Day stand indebted, at least they have not accounted for Thirty Five Millions of Money, that they have actually received of the Nation? Have they not deducted from the Irish Army in one Year, above One Hundred Thousand Pounds out of their Pay? And what may they not have cheated the English one of in Flanders, Spain, and Portugal?

I say, if such were the Methods they took; then 'tis time to leave off the War, when the Nation had been fleeced so cruelly, and trick'd; certainly, when Trading is almost ruined, our Merchants undone, and none enriched by the War but a parcel of Jews, French, Dutch, and English Stock-Jobbers, 'tis high Time for England to Redress this National Distemper, lest the People that are almost beggar'd, the Soldiers and Seamen that are unpaid, should unite and join together, and Murther all such Sharpers, Stock-Jobbers, and Plunderers of the Nation; who do unite in one strength, and endeavour to oppose and hinder this Kingdom from so happy a Blessing, as a Noble, Generous, lasting, and Glorious Peace; which is for the Benefit and Advantage of England in particular, and for the Good of all the C——s, if they'll please to accept the same.

Pray what is the Reason the C——s, the late Ministry, and the Low-Church, are so very Hot and Violent for carrying on this unnecessary and Expensive War. I say Unnecessary and Expensive to England: Is it not for their Lu-

cre, Benefit and Advantage; and that 'tis very plain, there are none but raptious Cormorants and Plunderers of the Kingdoms on this side of the Water that are so forward for pushing it on; and also such as draw from hence many vast Sums of Money on the other side, which is to screen themselves, whilst we are Beggar'd and Undone, and so by no means will accept of Peace, tho' it were upon very reasonable and advantageous Terms.

If the People of England are now come to their Senses, 'tis I believe time to look about 'em, after the Expence of One Hundred Twenty Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, the Butchering of so many Hundred Thousand Souls, and the vast Loss we have met with in our Shipping, in our Merchant-men, and in our Trading; so that it is now (one would think) high Time to put an End to this Expensive, Extravagant and Unnecessary War, which has not, nor will be of any Advantage to this Kingdom, after the rate it is now managed; and 'tis too visible, that our present Junto is in a deep Confederacy with Potent A——s, as are agreed to drain this Kingdom, both of their Men and Money on one side, that they on the other may the easier Ruin the Government both in Church and State.

This, if I fairly prove, I hope the Honourable House of Commons will take great Care of the main Chance, and by taking away the Effect, the Cause of it self will cease; which that they may do, shall be the constant Prayers of him that is,

S I R,

Your very Humble Servant,

C. D. L.

The

The Miserable Case of Poor Old England, fairly Stated, &c.

TO begin then with this miserable Case relating to England, I shall make it so demonstrable, that it shall visibly appear to be a very sad one to any unprejudiced Person; nay, what I treat of you may find in the very Votes of the Honourable House of Commons, and it looks as if it stood upon Record; that on the Fifth of December, 1710. it was then Resolved, that 40000 Men at 4 l. per Menssem, including 8000 Marines, for 13 Months, should be Employed in the Sea Service for the Year 1711.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Now 40000 Men at 4 l. a Month comes to <i>per Annum</i> ,	2080,000	: 00	: 00
That there be allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy for one Year,	0120,000	: 00	: 00
December 23. Resolved that 40000 Land-Men be to act in Conjunction with the Allies for one Year; and that their Pay be,	0919,092	: 03	: 06
January 4. Resolv'd that 10000 Men, additional Forces, be continued for one Year longer, and that their Pay be,	0177,511	: 03	: 06
That 3000 Palatines be continued for one Year, at	0034,251	: 13	: 04
That 4639 Saxons be continued for one Year, at	0043,251	: 12	: 06
That 800 Men of <i>Bothmar's</i> Regiment of Dragoons be continued for one Year, at	0009,269	: 16	: 06
That the Augmentation Troops be continued for one Year, at	0220,000	: 00	: 00
For defraying Guards and Garrisons in <i>Great Britain</i> , for one Year, at	0546,198	: 17	: 08
To the Office of Ordnance for the Land Service, for one Year, at	0130,000	: 00	: 00
January 8. a Years Interest on Irish Debentures, comes to	0049,357	: 17	: 02

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For

	l.	s.	d.
For Transporting the Land-Forces into <i>Flanders</i> , comes to per Ann.	144,000	00	00
For Remittance-Money to <i>Flanders</i> .	100,000	00	00
To defray a Years Subsidies to the Allies, comes to	478,956	16	67
January 16. to make good <i>Exchequer Bills</i> granted Yearly, comes to	45,000	00	00
February 15. granted to carry on the War in <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> this Year.	1500,000	00	00
February 21. granted to the Bank to make 45000 l. per Ann. good.	157,500	00	00
To make good 2900000 l. <i>Exchequer Bills</i> granted per Ann.	45,000	00	00

Now this is a very plain *English* Case, that there has been actually raised to carry on the last Years War, the Sum of

The manner how it was raised is thus, on the Land-Tax,	2000,000	00	00
On the First Lottery,	1500,000	00	00
On the Second Lottery,	1500,000	00	00
On Stamps, Hackney-Coaches, Chairs, Leather, &c. the Sum of	1799,300	00	09
Proof,	6799,300	00	09

Now a Question will naturally arise here, What the Nation has got this Year, for so vast a Sum of Money expended?

The Answer will be very plain and convincing; all that the Great *G—l* has taken this Year, is that Important Town called *Bouchain*, which the *French* don't stick to call no bigger in comparison than an *English Dove-House*, or some such Thing; which may perchance be also worth,

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If so, then there is clear Loss to
England, if they had this mighty
 great Town in their Hands (which
 the *D——b* have) the Sum of,

6400,000 : 00 : 00

And the *N——e D——e* for this
 Exploit, has been rewarded with an
 extraordinary rich Present, it seems
 it is the Statue of the present Mo-
 narch of *France*, so fine and curious
 a Piece of Workmanship, that it
 can't be valued at less than,

0009,000 : 00 : 00

If so, then is it not worth while to expend Six Millions,
 Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling for one Year, to
 learn the English Statuaries, the French Art of Carving such
 an extraordinary and curious Piece of Workmanship? Nay,
 this is a vast lesser Sum than One Hundred Twenty Three
 Millions lately spent for only a Company of French Rags of
 Honour, with which the Nation was blest'd with the glori-
 ous Sight thereof in *Westminster* and *Guild-hall*.

But I think it is high time to descend to the most Po-
 tent and Convincing Reasons of the *D——b*, and the rest
 of our dear *A——s*, the late Ministry, and the Low-Church,
 why they are at this time so strenuously against making
 Peace with *France*, which are as follows.

The first Potent and Convincing Reason is the *D——b*,
 for should they make Peace with *France*, it would be to
 their great Damage and Loss, *per Annum*, from *England*, as
 follows.

Imprimis, If the said Peace should
 be concluded with *Fr.* then 40000
 Land-Men, which are *English*, and
 in Conjunction with the Allies in
Flanders, would be withdrawn from
 thence; whose Pay that is spent a-
 mongst them, comes to *per Annum*.

0919,092 : 03 : 06

Secondly, 10000 Additional Forces
 from *England*, whose Pay comes to
per Annum,

0177,511 : 03 : 06

Thirdly, For Transporting the said
 Forces out of *England* into *Flanders*
 costs the *English* Yearly,

0144,000 : 00 : 00

Fourthly, For Remittance of their
 said Pay in *Flanders*, costs Yearly,
 Now are not these strong and po-
 tent Reasons, nay, so powerful and
 convincing, that how can any one
 in Conscience think that the D—
 will consent to a Peace with *France*
 to so great a Loss per Annum, as

l. s. d.
 0100,000 : 00 : 00

1340 603 : 07 : 00

The Second potent and convin-
 cing Reason, is the *Palatines*, 3000
 Annually of them are continued
 in the States Service on *English*
 Pay, and should Peace be made
 with *France*, 'twould be to their
 Loss per Annum.

0034,251 : 13 : 04

The Third potent and convin-
 cing Reason, is the *Saxons*, 4639
 Annually of them are continued in
 the said States Service on *English*
 Pay, and should Peace be made with
France, 'twould be to their Loss
 per Annum.

0043,251 : 12 : 06

The Fourth potent Reason, are
 the several Troops of our A—s,
 called the Augmentation-Troops,
 who are upon *English* Pay, the *Pa-*
latines, the *Saxons*, and those Troops,
 of Augmentation, are all Paid by
 the *English*; and should Peace be
 made with *France*, it would be to
 the Loss of these our A—s, the
 Sum, per Annum, of

0220,000 : 00 : 00

The Fifth potent Reason is, that
 if Peace be made with *France*, the
 money which we Annually lend the
 said A—s to defray their own Sub-
 sidies, will be to their Loss per Ann.

0478,956 : 16 : 07

The Sixth potent Reason is that
 of K—g G—s III. now E—r,
 and the King of P—t; and
 if Peace should be made with *France*,
 it would be to their Loss from *Eng-*
land, a per Annum of

1500,000 : 00 : 00

And

And 'tis also very plain and visible, that the D—b, and the rest of our dear A—s, will, if a Peace should be made with France, lose from England a per Annum of

	1.	4.	2.
3617,063	:	09	: 05

Now these are such potent and convincing Reasons, that no Person can believe that our C—s will ever make a Peace with France, so long as England is able to raise and pay 'em this Money annually.

The D—b has actually got in Specie by England, since the War with France began, (besides all the Prizes they have taken, and their Trade all the War with that Kingdom, for Twenty Two Years last past, the Sum of

29,493 273	:	14	: 00
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And 'tis also very observable, that if a Peace should be made with France, the D—b would in Seven Years Time, lose the Sum of

09,384,223	:	09	: 00
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Now, pray what Recompence could the High Church make our dear A—s. the D—b, for so great a Loss as this would be to them? Would it not be very unkindly done? Certainly it would, without doubt.

The King of S—n, viz. C—s III. in Twelve Years Time, has actually had in Specie for that Service, the Sum of

18,000,000	:	00	: 00.
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And 'tis also demonstrable, that the said K—g, or now the E—r, in Seven Years time would actually lose the Sum of

10,500,000	:	00	: 00
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By this Account you may easily guess, what in Proportion all our A—s have got, and will lose should they make a Peace with France; which is by no means at all for their Benefit and Advantage, and therefore not in the least fit to be done.

Having now done with the D—b, and our dear A—s on the other side the Water, it will be very necessary to hasten Home to the late Ministry, and Plunderers, the Low-Church, and Stock-jobbers of this Nation, and see of what Strength their potent Reasons are against making a Peace with France.

And

And first of all, the Seventh potent Reason is the late Ministry's, or Plunderers of the Nation, who have an Account to make up of

In one Article from *Ireland*, they have actually deducted out of the *Irish Army* for one Year,

And if what be true, as we find in the Letter to a New Member of the Honourable *House of Commons*, touching the Imbezilements and Mismanagements of the late Ministry, there has been Imbeziled or misapply'd, as followeth;

There has been over-paid to the Army, the Sum of

To the Navy,

To the Civil List,

And yet the Debt on the Army, Navy, Ordnance, &c. and the Civil List, amounted at that Time to the Sum of

So that in Five Years Time there was actually imbeziled, or misapply'd

And he makes an Observation worth the taking Notice of, and that is how much was paid to the Army, Navy, &c. short of these Proportions allowed by Parliament, will also be worth the Enquiry of the Honourable *House of Commons*. Vide *Letter*, Fol 16, 17.

Again, a certain late Lord T—— if Fair speaks Truth, hath fallen down and crack'd, as they say, about

That Sir T—— L—— a late Pay-Master to the Navy, has died indebted to the Sailors, about Three Years Wages, amounting to the Sum of

And lastly, that a certain Lord C—— or was impeach'd not long since, for a considerable Sum of Money that he had illegally gotten, he being not contented with his Place that brought him in *per Annum*,

But the late King *William*, beside, allowed him a Pension *per Annum*, of

And

And yet he procured to himself the Grants of several Mannors, Fee-Farm Rents, Quit-Rents, &c. to the Value of } 0033,600 : 00 : 00

This is a small trifling Account to let the Nation into a sight of what the late Ministry cheated, not only the Sailors and Soldiers of, but how finely for several Years last past they may have plunder'd the Nation of considerable Sums of Money, yet not discovered; and we may remember, when such Pay-Masters used to tell their Money over Grid-Irons, and all that went thro' they kept for their own Use, and therefore there could be but very little remain behind to Pay the Army and Navy with: And are not some of these very potent and convincing Reasons, why the late Ministry are so unwilling to have a Peace, least they should be call'd to an Account for their Imbezilements and Misapplications, and therefore 'tis Death for them to come to a general Peace.

The Eighth and last potent Reason is the Bank of England's, or the Low-Church Men; for these, with Jews, Dutch, French, and English Stock-Jobbers, not only draw great sums of Money from the Government, for advancing money on the Taxes, which are called Loans; but do also sharp and bite the people of England, by their rising and falling of Stocks, which, in its Nature, is, as it were, devouring men alive; as for Example,

The Parliament of England raises } by way of Lottery, to carry on the War against France and Spain, in the Year 1711, the sum of } 3,000,000 : 00 : 00

Now the Government is forced (to bring this money in quickly, to pay the Army and Navy with) to allow a Premium out of every 100 l. to such persons as will readily advance the same: Now suppose this Premium to be but 3 l. per Cent. and no more. (yet it is a great deal more) let's see what it stands the Government in to advance those Three Millions of Money, it comes to } 0090,000 : 00 : 00

Which is so much Loss to the Government out of 3,000,000 l. of Money; but if they should allow 15 l. per Cent. then the sum in 3,000,000 l. would come to } 0450,000 : 00 : 00

And

And for Six Millions in one Year, } 9900,000 : 00 : 00
the Loss would be to the Queen }

And in Twelve Years Time, the } 10800,000 : 00 : 00
Loss appears to be to the Govern- }

ment.
And this is one of their potent Reasons, why the Bank, or Low-Church Men, do so vigorously oppose a glorious Peace with France

Again, if what De Foe says be true, that upon the late Rumour, and flying Report, that there would be a Change at Court in the late Low-Church Ministry, her faint-hearted Friends the Whigs, in this very great Fright, sold off 300,000*l.* their Stocks (Goods) at 59*l.* or 100*l.* for what cost 'em 129*l.* so lost 29*l.* to 34*l.* *per Cent.* upon all that Money, which is at least 80000*l.* which Money he calls it was lost to the Tories (which I rather take to be the Jewish Stock-Jobbers, or other cunning Snaps like them) who bought the same; and in some Time after the said Stock, or Goods, was sold back again at 105*l.* which is 10*l.* *per Cent.* and is 30000*l.* clear to the Purchaser; so that upon the whole matter, there was 110000*l.* clear Gain by this wise Bargain. *Vide Review, 21 December, 1710. Fol. 463.*

And therefore if such great Advantages can be made by falling and rising of Stocks, we are sure these very Low-Church Men, or Stock Jobbers, will never be for a general Peace so long as their Trading is thus suffered to go on.

But to blind the Eyes of the World, (that they might not see through this hidden Piece of Villany) they cover over these Matters with other spacious Reasons and pretended Objections, which shall be in this Place all fairly answered.

And first of all it seems King Charles III. of Spain, now Emperor, is resolved he won't make Peace with France, till he has the Spanish Monarchy put into his Hands, for it will otherwise be to the Ruin of him and his Empire.

The Dutch, the rest of the Assembly, the late Ministry, and the Bank, or Low-Church, are of the same Opinion, for without this Kingdom they say 'tis contrary to the Agreement made with the Assembly, and our Government is responsible for the same.

Secondly, if a Peace be made with France, that Monarch who was able to Top a King on the Spanish Crown, no question but will soon Top the Pretender on England, whenever he pleases.

Thirdly,

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Thirdly, that by joining with their H—h M——s in this C——y, they have rescued these Kingdoms from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Government; and have preserved the Protestant Religion in the Worship of the Church of *England*, as it now stands by Law Established.

And lastly, it is not convenient to make Peace with *France*, unless it be an honourable one, for that King will keep his Word no longer, than till he has an Opportunity of breaking it.

To the first pretended Reason, I answer, if the E——r is so very zealous to carry on the War against *France*, as he seems to be, who shall be Security for the Payment of the 18000000*l.* that he has already had, and for the 1500000*l.* that he annually receives from *England* as Money lent? What Towns? (Nay, is his whole E——e worth the Money we have already lent him?) And in whose Hands shall they be put as a Security, for the Payment of the said Money? Or what Persons will be responsible for the same?

Will their H—h M——s Covenant, or enter into Articles for the Security thereof? If not, then pray why should not our Government be as careful of the Ruining, Impoverishing, and Beggering our Nation, as the E——r is of his own, if such a Peace should be made, which he woud comply to for that very Reason. I think, we have spent upwards of an Hundred Twenty Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, and have nothing to shew for it but a parcel of poor French Rags of Honour; so naturally is it for *English* Men to part with their Money for Baggatels.

And whereas it is said, it is contrary to the Agreement made with the said A——s; how can that be? Did not they enter on the said War to bring the King of *France* to Reason, and to such a general Peace, as was for the good and benefit of all the A——s? And don't the E——r say in his Circular Letter to the S——s of H——d, that it will be to the Ruin of his Country if Peace be made; and to preserve his Country, he vigorously incites all the A——s to push on the War against *France*; so that Natural Preservation is the E——r's Case: And is it not *England's* Case also? For if we carry on the War at such disadvantageous Terms, as drawing out of the Purses of the People of *England* Six Millions yearly, and no Returns, and take a *Jack Haddoway's* Security for it, is the ready way not only to

ruin

ruin our Government, but to beggar our Kingdoms; and 'tis as natural and justifiable for the Q——n of G——t B——n to preserve her Country from Ruin, as 'tis for his I——l M——y to preserve his own.

As to the Topping a King upon the Throne of Spain, so by the same Reason the King of France, by his Power, may Top the Pretender on England when he pleases; yet I am of a contrary Opinion, for I am perswaded should England and the Confederates refuse the Peace France has offer'd, who knows but it might so enrage that Monarch, as to exasperate him to do it; but I am sure 'tis more to be fear'd from the Low-Church Men, who no doubt but are in a Confederacy with Papists, Jacobites, and Nonjurors; who, if they obtain not their Ends, they have vowed, and are resolved to do it; and who knows but they may be already embark'd in the said potent Design.

By joining with the D——h, 'tis said, that they help'd to rescue these Nations from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Government, by which means they preserved the Protestant Religion in the Church of England. 'Tis true, they did help to relieve these Kingdoms from Popery, for which great Piece of Service the Nation paid them 600000 l. according to their Demands, and therefore not so much beholding to them as the Low-Church would make us; but if a certain pious Lord had not happily renounced the Northern Here-ty, and turn'd Roman Catholick on purpose to out-wit King James of his Kingdoms; I question very much whether ever the D——h would voluntarily have undertook so daring and hazardous an Enterprize, but that Lord too was very well rewarded for being so great an Hypocrite and Apostate, and for serving the then good Old Cause. He had 800000 l. for his said Service.

But this Nation, Church, and State, are far off from being delivered of an Arbitrary Government, for their Rights, Liberties, and Properties are so visibly invaded by the Low-Church Men, who daily gives them new Plagues, not only in the City of London, but all over England too; by creeping into their Government by Occasional Conformity, nay, are not only insulting the Church, but would thrust the Church-Men out of their Places of Power in the Government, and very fain would Top the Conventicle on the Church, and a Common-wealth on the Kingdom both at a Time.

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Nor is it convenient it seems for England to make a noble and generous Peace with France, unless it be a safe and honourable one; now who are to be Judges of this Matter is easily guess'd, for the Low-Church Men have assum'd the Boldness to direct Her Majesty in this Affair; for they tell you there is no trusting to the Word or Honour of France; and why? because that King broke it with them first; but the VWorld may remember 'twas after they had made a Felonious Partition of the Monarchy of Spain, contrary to their former Articles of Peace settled with France upon that Condition.

If the E——r, the D——h, and the rest of the A——s, are so hot and violent to carry on the War against France and Spain, and the D——h has so much Money to spare to send England to carry it on, a God's Name let them have our Army and Navy to their Assistance, conditionally, the D——h will pay the Q——n Three Millions per Ann. for them, (tho' hitherto it has cost the Nation annually Six Millions to Equip 'em and send 'em thither) and the E——r be engaged to repay the S——s again that Money so expended. And this will encourage the People of England to push forward a War, and be as hot and violent for carrying it on, as any one of the C——s, let them be whom they will.

And I'll venture to lay an even Wager there will be no repining thereat in this Kingdom, if the C——s then are willing to carry it on to the End of the World; and the hoarded Money that is kept up for advancing Loans on the Taxes and Stock-Jobbing, will quickly then appear to assist the Merchants and Tradesmen at easy Rates; and this will quiet all Persons, nay, the Nation will save Six Millions per Ann. ready Cash, so that all our Taxes will at once cease from being collected, and the Kingdom will gain also Three Millions per Ann. which will then be happily Circulating in our own Bowels; and this is the only way to make Peace and Plenty in England, while the War is carried on at their Charge against France and Spain, without grumbling.

Certainly, since his I——l M——y has so great a Prospect, (and it may be for a Universal Monarchy too) who knows but it may be worth his while to be at the Charge thereof? And there's no question but the S——s will

will greatly get by it in assisting so just a Cause; nay, who knows but the Bank, the late Ministry, and all our rapturous Stock-Jobbers may transplant themselves into the E——r, if but Ways and Means can be found out there to raise Funds to carry on the said War? I am of Opinion that then none will be more ready to advance Loans on the Taxes than they, conditionally, his I——M——y will give but as large Premiums for the Advancement of ready Money, as Her M——y of G——t B——n, and also suffer 'em to tall and raise the Stocks there, as they have done in England; and I don't question but they will be as ready to stay there to suck the Heart's Blood out of the E——r, as they have already done for Two and Twenty Years last past in England.

But to carry on the War, (as we have done hitherto) at our own Charge and Expences, is monstrously ridiculous, especially when we sit down to consider what Advantage the English has got by it, while the D——h they get all the Towns, and the rest of the C——s and Stock-Jobbers all the Money, and nothing but Honourable French Rags, or Beggary is left for the Nation to subsist on; and are not these Potent, Strong, and Perswasive Reasons for carrying on the War to the Ruin of Old England.

Troth, if the Nation are in their Senses, 'tis now Time to look about them, after the Expeince of an Hundred Twenty Three Millions of Pounds Sterling, the Butchering of so many Hundred Thousand Souls, and the vast Loss we have had in our English Men of War, our Merchants in their Effects and Shipping, and our Nation in their Trading; so that it is now, (one would think) high Time to put an End to this Expensive, Unnecessary, and Bloody War, which has not, nor ever will be of any Advantage to England, and especially when 'tis so visibly plain, that our Junto are in a deep Confederacy with P——t A——s, on purpose to drain this Kingdom of their Men and Money on the one side, while on the other the late Ministry may the easier Ruin the Government both in Church and State. Which God of his Infinite Mercy prevent.